Brief minutes of the M.T.A.L.L. Committee held at Koppal at 5-45 p.m. on 2-8-1957

All members except Sri Huchamasty Gowda were present.

Chairman explained the procedure to be followed at the meeting.

Sri Janardhana Rao Desai : Thanked the Committee for having visited Koppal. Here 4 lakhs of acres is being developed by Tungabhadra project. Ceiling should be higher here say, 250 acres of land. Family holding may be 50 acres (dry land) wet land 10 acres. If we fix above this limit, it would be difficult to cultivate the land. Rent varies from 4 to 5 times the assessment. If rent at the rate of 4 times the assessment is given only Rs. 4/- would become the annual rent, for which there is an yield of Rs. 200 per acre. Rent should therefore be 25 times the assessment, on dry land and on wet land 5-6 times the assessment.

Sri K.S. Kulkarni, Landlord : I own 95 acres of land. There is no certainty of rainfall. Housing societies have fixed the mainimum of Rs. 6000 as income for the low income group and at this rate, 250 acres should be considered as minimum family holding. (for dry land) and for wet land it is 50 acres. Pleaders should be allowed to appear in tenancy cases, which should be tried in civil courts.

Sri Pattadiah, President, Lokasevasak Sangh : Replies to the questionnaire have been sent by the Dharwar centre. For a family of 5 persons minimum income should be Rs. 1800 at the rate of Re 1/- per day per capita. 25 acres of dry or 8 acres of wet will be enough and the ceiling should be 30 wet and 100 acres dry. With the coming of the tenancy law, disputes between the landlords and tenants are on the increase. Excess lands should be taken over and compensation should be paid in Govt. bonds. Disputes must be avoided as far as possible.

Sri Janardhana Rao Desai : The yield per acre of land should be the basis for determining the rent.

Sri K. Lakshmana Rao, Advocate : I own 100 acres of land. Even if we pay Rs. 1000 per acre, which is the market rate, we cannot get-land. Compensation for the lands taken should be on the basis of market value and not on assessment. Yield cannot be given every year and we cannot be sure of good harvests. Raichur district is subject to scarcity conditions. So higher ceiling should be fixed, say 300 acres

and family holding should be 60 acres of dry. It is possible to cultivate 300 acres personally. I own 12 bullocks. 16 acres of red soil and 48 acres of black soil can be cultivated by a pair of bullock

Sri Padmagowda : Minimum of 10 acres of tari is necessary. Ceiling should be 50-200 acres dry land. Tenancy Act should be abolished. But the cieling may be fixed. It is not beneficial either to the landlord or the tenants, but only increases disputes. Interests of the landlords are not safeguarded. One has to wait for 3 years to resume land. Compensation should be at the market value and paid in one instalment. Receipts are being issued by the landlords.

Sri Sekhariah : For getting resumption of 2 acres of land we have to pay Rs. 100 as pleaders' charges, and one has to wait for 6 months, This is our plight. Compensation of submerged land given to us is not proper. Land was taken away from us for irrigation purposes. but if we want to purchase the land, sanction has to be given by Collectors. There should be no restriction upto the ceiling of 30-40 acres. Exemptions should be uniform. Sanctions to alienations should be removed.

Sri V.R. Desai, Organiser, Bharat Seva Samaj : I am not in favour of having management mentioned in question No. 8. More facilities should be created by way of tractors, fertilisersm good seeds. Tenants must be educated to improve their cultivation methods. I am not in favour of provisions to alienations. They should be abolished. For getting permissions, it takes years. This should be deleted.

Administration of tenancy cases should be by civil courts. Pleaders should be allowed to appear. There should be stringent action on those violating the law. Act should be implemented. There should be provision for preventing fragmentation of holding. Violations should be made pujishable with heavy fine.

Sri Sanjanna Gowda, Sivanna Gowda Patil : 26 acres of wet land and and 12 acres of dry land is enough. The principle that the tiller or should be the owner of the soild should be achieved. Atleast 5 years tenure should be fixed. Improvement to lands should be made by tenants. If land is not properly taken care of, landlord should be allowed to resume. Wet land should be 10 acres and maximum 50 acres.

Maximum Minimum 10 acres dry and maximum 220 acres. 1/3 of the produce to the be the rent. Resumption for personal cultivation should be allowed.

Sri Rajasanna : I have taken 16 acres of land on lease for the last 6 years and it is half red and half black soil. I have taken it on kore system 50: 50 all expenditure is borne half by the landlord and 1/2 by the tenant. On 8 acres I grow 16 bags of jowar. I have 2 bullocks. We are 10 people in the family. 2 of us work on the land. No lease deed has been executed. The yield is just sufficient for maintenance.

Sri Hanumappa Kottur, Koppal : I have taken on lease 8 acres of land since 10-12 years. I pay Rs. 100 annually to the landlord and land revenue is paid by the owner. I have 2 bullocks.On leased land I grow 10-16 bags of sentai, 5 bags of jowar. 2 acres of land which I have is fallow and this I have taken from Govt. yield from this land is not enough for me. I am not able to supplement my income also. I have taken a small land by paying interest at 18%. Assessment for my 2 acres is Rs. 5/-

Sri Vithaldas Mandab, Editor, Lokavani : The principle that land should belong to the tiller should be brought into effect earlier or later. Otherwise the land problem will never be solved. Tenants are of course hopeful. Ceiling of 200-300 acres is too high. 5 acres of good wet land 20 acres of dry -- is the economic family holding. Ceiling should be 4 times this unit. Rent on the basis of assessment is not correct. It should be 1/5th of the gross produce on irrigated land 1/4th off dry land. Compensation should be paid on the produce of the land. 20 times (20 years) annual net income. Govt. should take over the responsibility to pay and collect it from tenants. Where large sums are involved interest should be paid and the rest should be paid in bonds.

Govt. cannot say that it is impossible to pay compensation for the land taken over. Paddy yield on one acre is 10-20 mudis.

In Mysore it is the same.

Sri M. Virupakshappa : Maximum holding should be 100 acres of dry land. Family holding - 50 acres and excess over 100 acres should be taken over by Govt. Compensation should be half the market value fixed by a tribunal. Lands below the ceiling may be given on lease for 5 years.

Rent - 1/4 the gross produce for dry lands. Assessment to be paid by the landlord. Maximum acreage of 100 acres may be released for personal cultivation.